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COLVILLE

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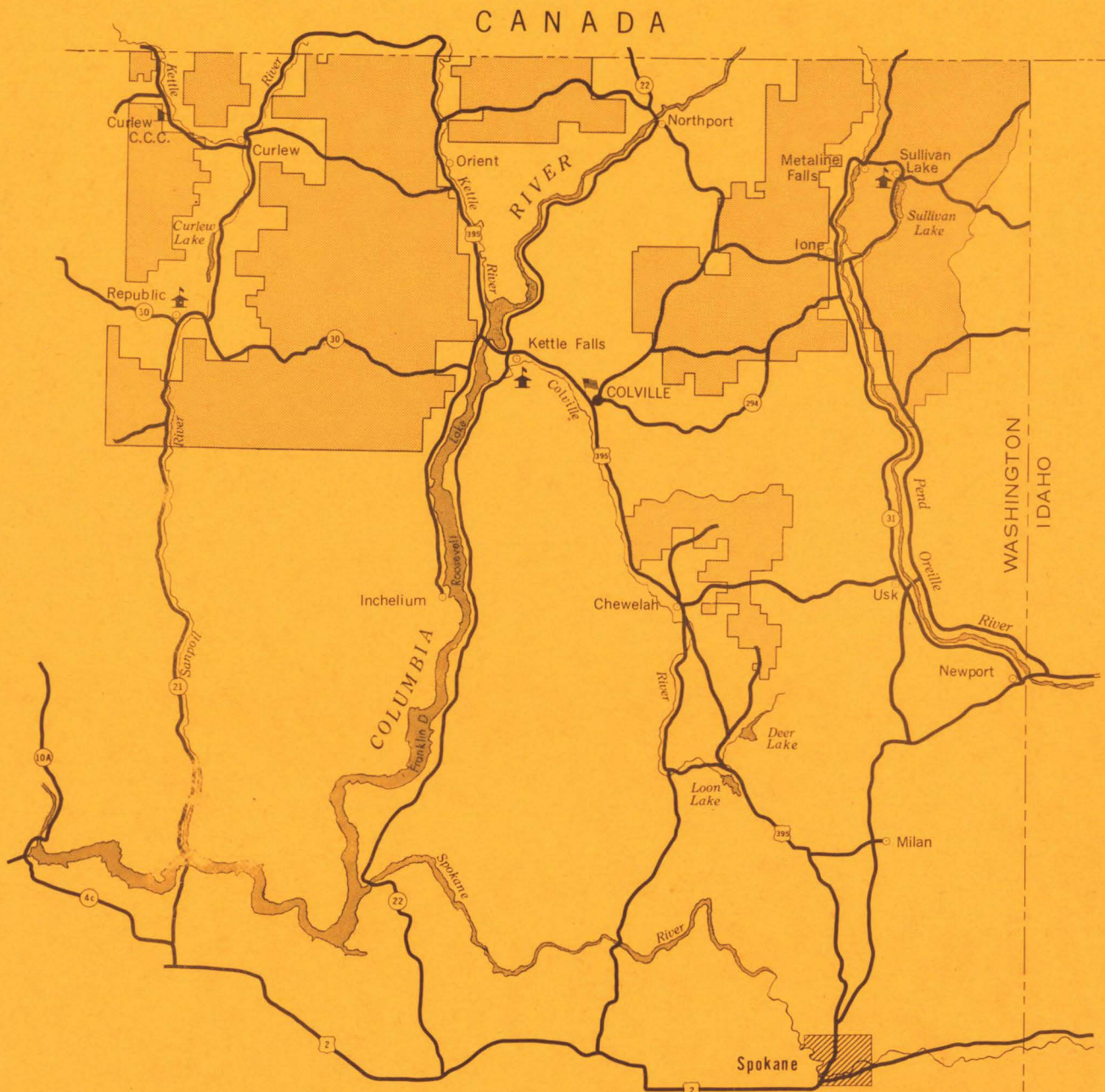
Cover photo: Entering Colville National Forest on State Highway 30 about 10 miles west of Kettle Falls.



COLVILLE National Forest

United States Department of Agriculture
Forest Service

NATIONAL FORESTS · Lands of many uses

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
Colville National Forest

Dear Forest User:

It is important that all users of the Colville National Forest be well informed regarding its history, activities, problems, and programs. This booklet, by picture and word, is intended to help accomplish this objective. In reviewing it, remember it is your National Forest as well as mine. As an employee of the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, I am charged with its administration. You are one of my judges.

To properly evaluate the information in this booklet, you should be aware of general direction to the Forest Service. This direction has changed little since February 1, 1905, when the Forest Service was established. Then Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson directed the chief of the Forest Service:

> In the administration of the forest reserves it must be clearly borne in mind that all land is to be devoted to the most productive use for the permanent good of the whole people and not for the temporary benefit of individuals or companies . . . . You will see to it that the water, wood, and forage of the reserves are conserved and wisely used . . . . Where conflicting interests must be reconciled, the question will always be decided from the standpoint of the greatest good of the greatest number in the long run.

This direction was confirmed by Congress June 12, 1960, when Congress gave the Forest Service a mandate for multiple use management of the forest resources, to ensure sustain yields of wood, water, forage, wildlife, and recreation.

The booklet has been organized to show you how the Forest relates its various resources to one another. It also points out some of its contributions to the social and economic welfare of northeastern Washington (Panorama Land). I hope it brings out the availability and benefits of the Forest to you.

If you are interested in other areas or aspects of the National Forest, please contact any of the District Rangers listed on page 36.

Your suggestions, comments, and questions are welcomed. Best wishes for a pleasant and rewarding visit to the Forest.

Sincerely yours,

Robert A. Smart

ROBERT A. SMART
Forest Supervisor

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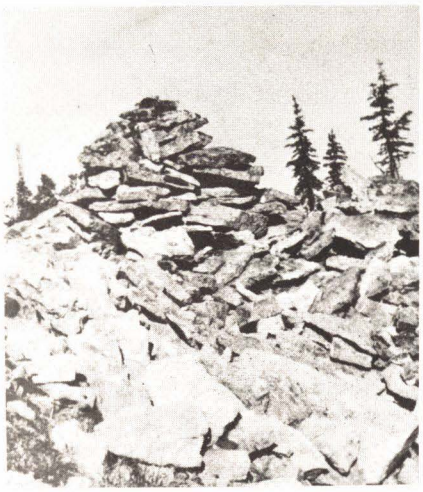
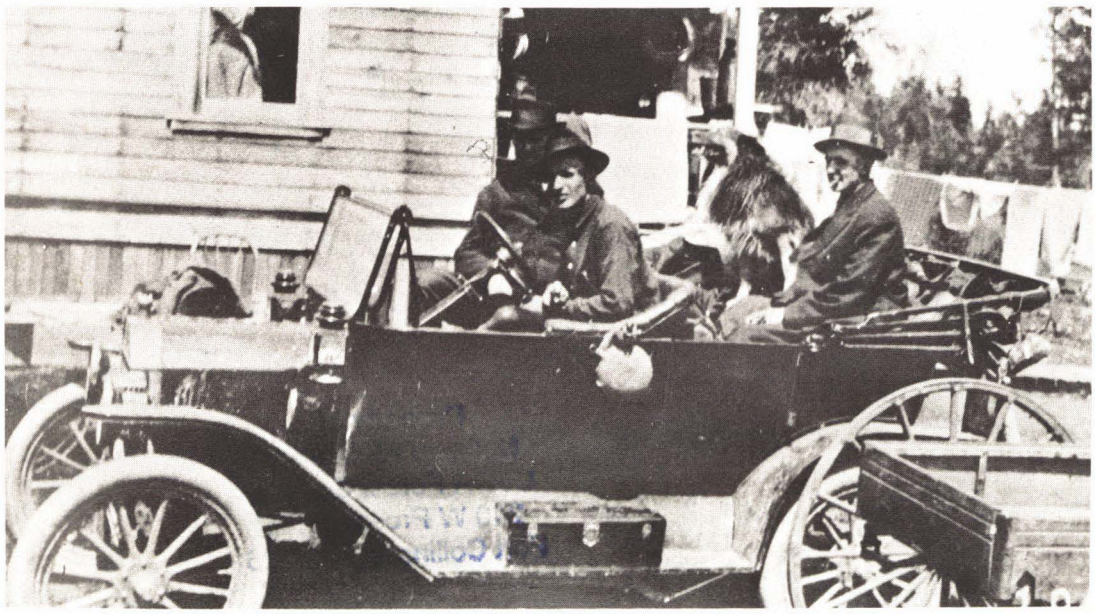
HISTORY

The Colville National Forest is divided into three parts. The area west of the Columbia River is part of the original Colville Forest, established by proclamation of President Theodore Roosevelt, March 1, 1907. The area between the Columbia and Pend Oreille Rivers was transferred to the U. S. Forest Service August 10, 1939. It includes lands acquired from the Farm Resettlement Administration and Public Domain. The area east of the Pend Oreille River was part of the Old Priest River National Forest, established by Presidential proclamation March 2, 1907.



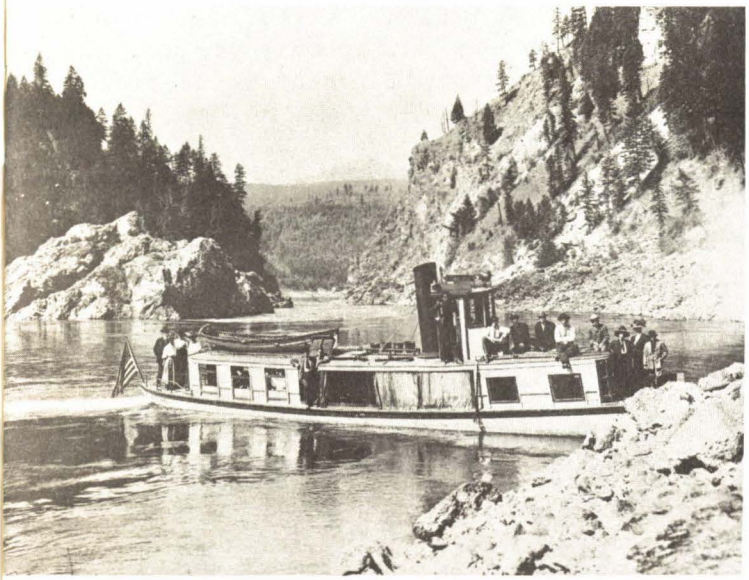
FOREST SUPERVISOR C. C. Reid inspecting small fire, 1910.

INDIAN MONUMENTS OF WHITE MOUNTAIN Rock piles like these are to be found on several of the higher peaks of the Kettle Range south of Sherman Pass. They were made by young Indian braves, from encampments along the Columbia River, as part of their puberty rites.

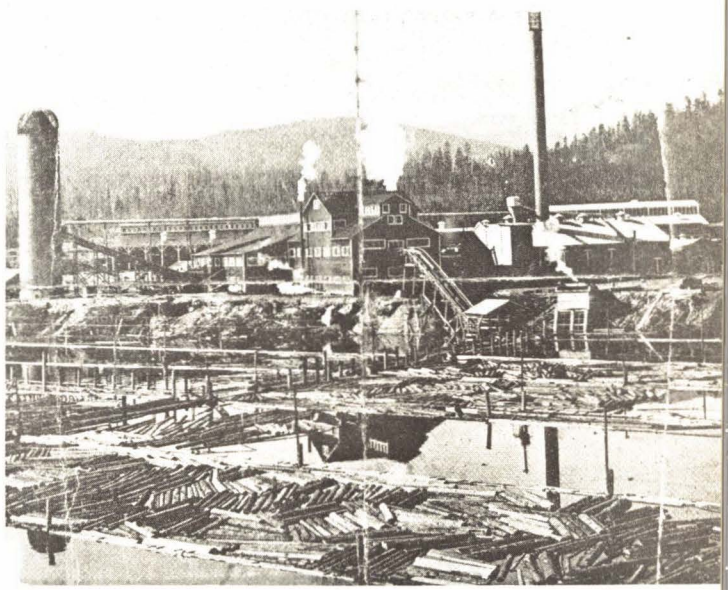


HOMESTEAD SURVEY CREW, 1908 Between 1907 and 1917, much of the work on the Forest related to homestead claims and settlements.

Many changes have taken place over the years.



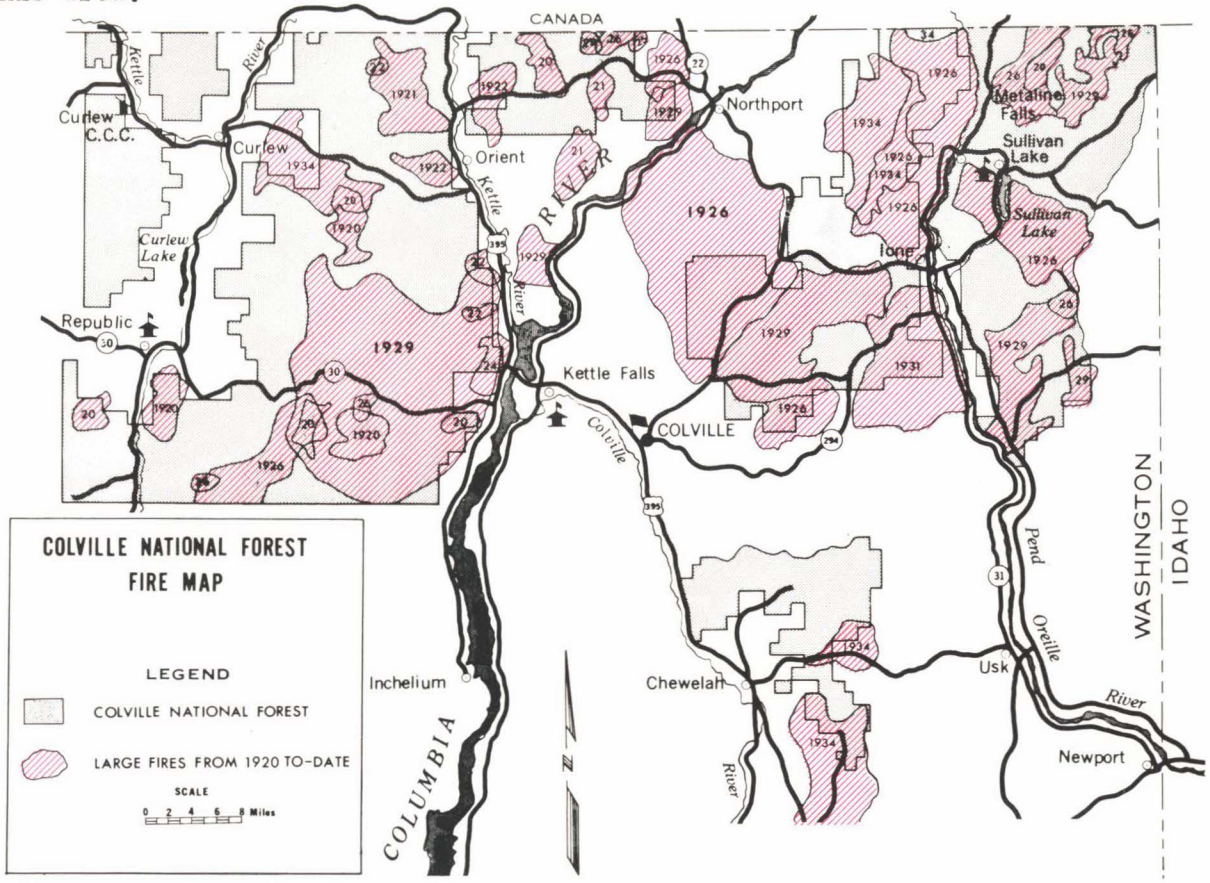
STEAMBOAT METALINE below Box Canyon. From 1907-1909, river traffic included excursions from Spokane (rail to Newport) to Box Canyon, Z Canyon, and Gardner Caves. (Photo courtesy Mary Jordan, Ione).



OLD PANHANDLE LUMBER COMPANY SAWMILL, Ione, 1901 to 1940. This sawmill was larger than any of today's mills in northeast Washington. It had a capacity of 325,000 board feet of lumber per day. (Photo courtesy Mary Jordan, Ione).

ABANDONED HOMESTEAD, Calispell Basin, 1935. The original settlers found living in such areas virtually impossible after the game herds diminished.

The biggest change has been improved fire control. During the 1920's and early 1930's fires like the 1967 Sundance fire on the Kaniksu National Forest were commonplace. (The large 1967 Kaniksu fires did not originate on National Forest lands.) Over one-half of the Colville National Forest was burned over during this period. These fires signaled the eventual closing of many of the original forest industries in this area.

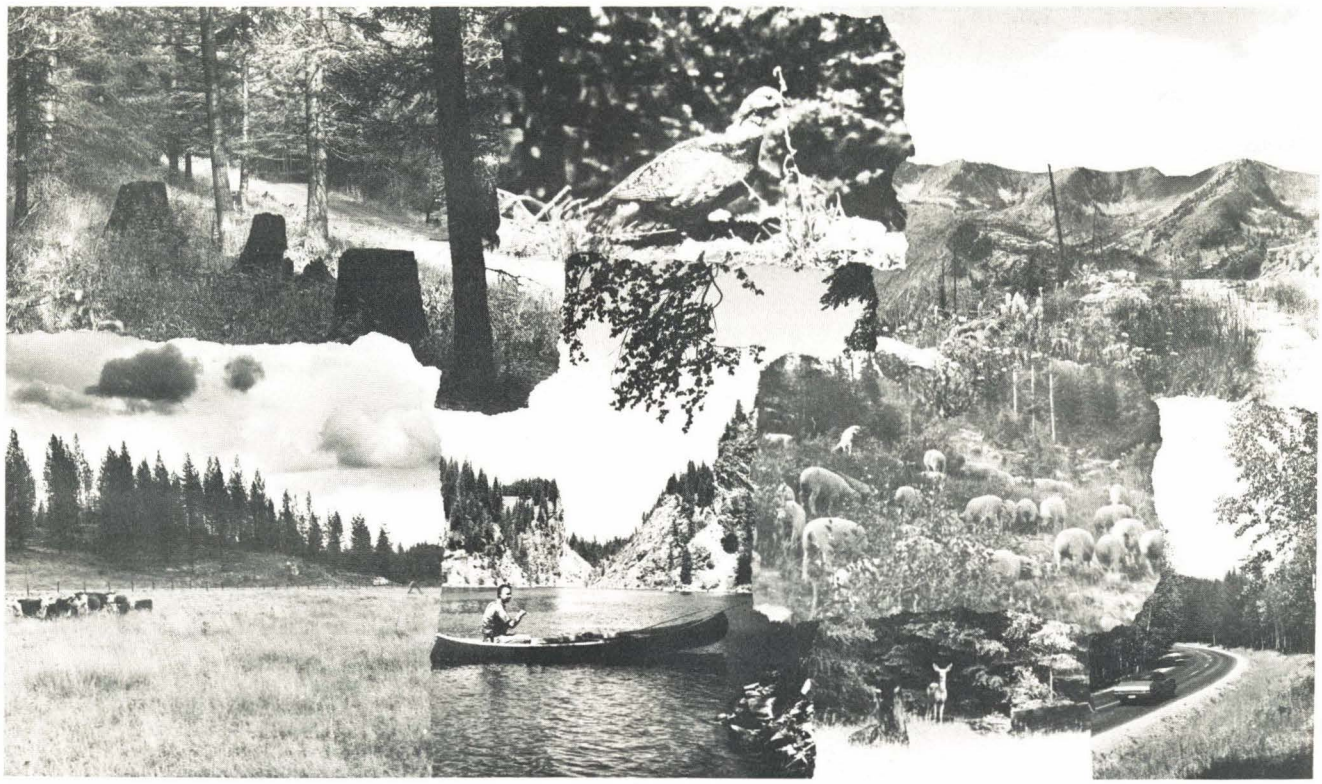


Colville National Forest area burned between 1920 and 1934.

Since 1934, the forester's job has changed from one primarily of protection to one of full multiple-use management.

SHERMAN CREEK: Dollar Mountain fire, 1929.

MULTIPLE USE



WHAT IS MULTIPLE USE? The harmonious and coordinated use of the several resources of a land area on a sustained-yield basis.

HOW IS IT APPLIED? National Forests are zoned for management and development in a manner designed for the sustained yield of the various resources in a combination that best meets the needs of the American people, today, and in future generations. Varying area characteristics and capabilities--such as elevation, slope, aspect, soil type and depth, temperatures, precipitation, plant cover, accessibility, and past uses--are considered in zoning for multiple use management.

WHAT ARE THE MANAGEMENT ZONES? On the Colville National Forest the major management zones are: Travel Influence, High Area, Water Influence, and General Forest. Each major zone is divided into smaller management areas or sub-zones.

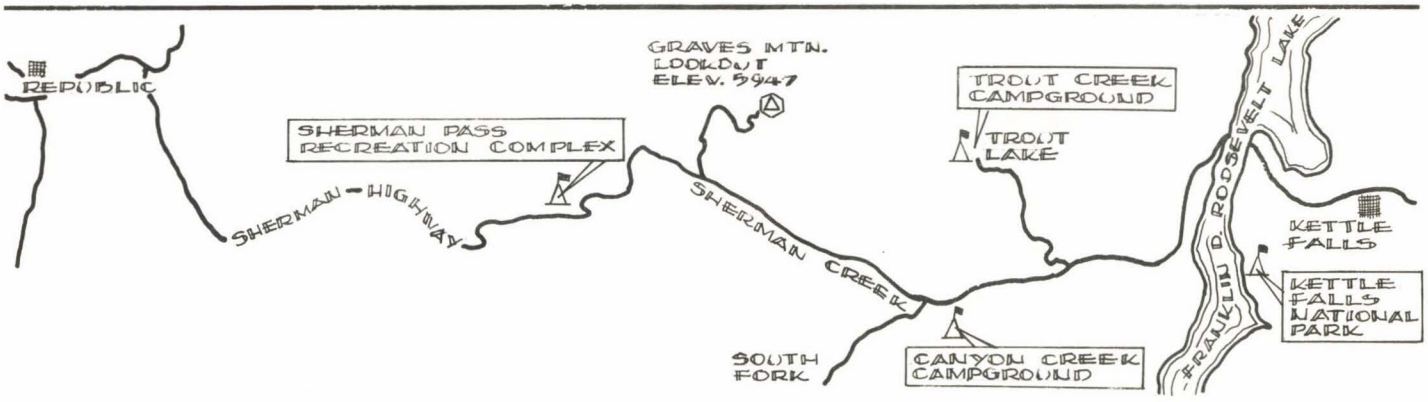
WHAT IS THE MANAGEMENT DIRECTION FOR EACH ZONE? On the following pages, the guidelines for the Northern Region are stated. Examples of how the guidelines are applied on this National Forest, management problems, and some of the plans for the future are briefed.

TRAVEL INFLUENCE ZONE

Regional Management Guide The Travel Influence Zone includes immediate viewing areas, of varying widths, on each side of major travel routes. The zone contains a variety of scenic and other recreation attractions used and enjoyed by people. Unlimited access, and the fact that driving for pleasure is the most popular recreation activity in the Nation, makes this the most heavily used zone in the Forest. Campgrounds, picnic areas, and other forms of development serve the great variety of recreational needs. Roadside exhibits, nature trails, and visitor centers are planned, to explain the fascinating human and natural history of the National Forest.

Management Direction The Travel Influence Zone is managed for intensive use and enjoyment of available recreation resources with emphasis on maintenance of the natural forest setting. Recreational facilities are provided to handle large numbers of forest visitors. Opportunities are utilized at selected sites to explain local human and natural history and to demonstrate forest resource management. Timber, grazing, wildlife, and other resources are managed to protect recreational values. A good example is the limited cutting of diseased, insect-infested, or overcrowded trees to maintain healthy and attractive timber stands in recreation areas and to protect the forest visitor.

Entrance Sign, Sherman Highway. The entire area shown was included in the historic Dollar Mountain burn. Compare this scene with the 1929 Dollar Mountain picture at the bottom of page 4.



TRAVEL INFLUENCE ZONE

Twenty-one miles of the Sherman Highway in the Colville National Forest crosses the highest pass (5,570 feet) on the Washington State System and provides the traveling public an excellent opportunity to see what has been done and is planned in this National Forest.

Construction of recreation area on Canyon Creek

Long-range planning provides for a variation in treatment of the timber stands along the highway to make it more attractive for pleasure drivers and others.

New recreation area ½ mile east of Sherman Pass.

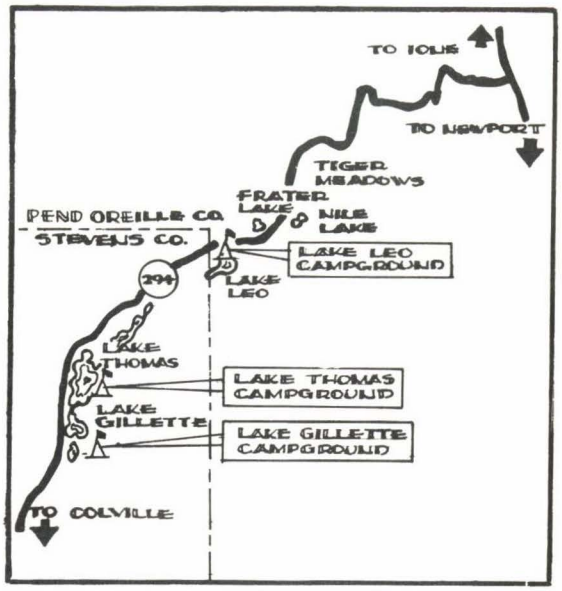
Varied management operations are being carried out behind the immediate viewing area. An ideal outdoor classroom is planned to show what the Forest is doing and what it means to you.

Traveling vista opening just west of Sherman Pass.

Travel Influence Zones are being established on roads crossing National Forest land. Included are roads shown on the map on the inside front cover. Other recreational roads and trails have comparable zoning.

The Tiger Highway is another beautiful drive. It passes through lands administered by the Washington State Department of Game and Department of Natural Resources, as well as the Colville National Forest. Much of the attractiveness of the area immediately adjacent to the highway is due to the work of the Washington State Department of Highways. The highway provides a beautiful corridor to the Little Pend Oreille Lakes Recreation Area.

Construction of rest and information stop near Lake Sherry.



Tiger Highway

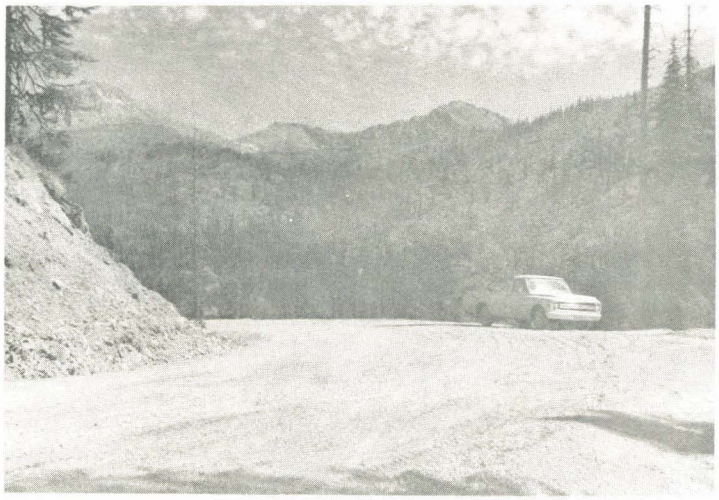
Tiger Hill Aspen and white birch trees make this one of the prettiest sections of the highway. Many of the trees away from the road were planted by CCC in the 1930's, following the 1931 fire.

Livestock at Tiger Meadows - Nile Lake.

Reconstruction of Mill Creek Road. This road and the Tiger Highway will eventually provide a pleasant loop drive between Colville and the Little Pend Oreille Lakes.

Dust Coating Scatter Creek Road. Because of safety and heavy recreational use, the Forest plans to eventually pave or dust coat all roads shown on the cover map, plus others needing it. We want you to enjoy the National Forests.

Road to Sullivan Creek at Salmo River Divide. This is one of the Forest's few good roads into the High Area Zone. Drive carefully; it is a one-lane road with turnouts.



Regional Management Guide The High Area Zone is lofty country, generally above timberline or in alpine and subalpine forests. Wildflowers bloom all through the short growing season. Trees are mostly slow-growing, limby, and often deformed by severe weather. Heavy precipitation, mainly in the form of winter snows, supplies millions of gallons of water to the lower areas. Big-game animals and domestic livestock use the high summer ranges. The High Area Zone offers a variety of high-country recreational activities set in majestic scenery. Riding and hiking are the most popular. Big game, including mountain goat, challenge the skill of hunters and photographers. Access is usually by trail.

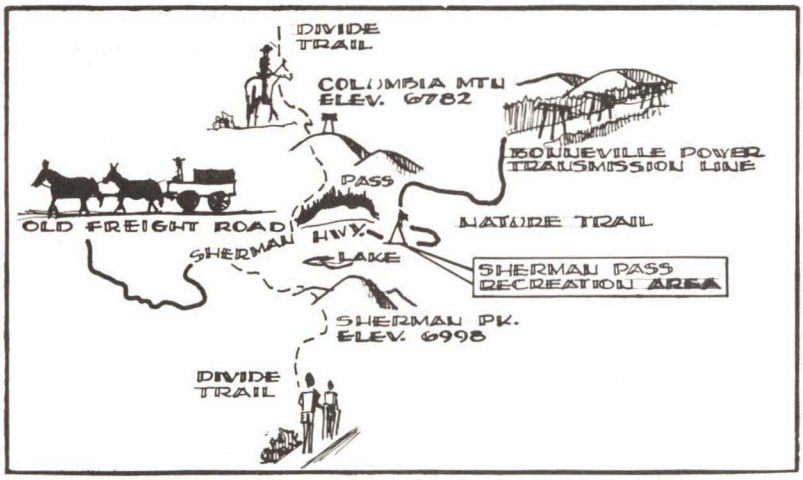
Management Direction Concentration of recreational or other use is the greatest threat to the thin and fragile soils of the High Area Zone. The manager seeks to protect and maintain vegetative cover by spreading use over a larger area. Access roads to the zone, a minimum of interior roads, and an improved trail system help the visitor enjoy the recreational features, while reducing his effects on the natural beauty and water-producing qualities of the zone.

Gypsy Ridge from just below the lookout on the Salmo Lookout Road. The entire ridge was burned by a 1929 forest fire. Skeletons of trees, all mostly laying in one direction, tell of the fire storm phenomena.

The Sherman Highway (see pages 6 & 7) passes through the most prominent part of the Kettle Mountain Range. Because of its characteristics and accessibility, it offers some of the best hiking and riding opportunities in the Colville National Forest.

This 0.8 mile trail was recently constructed between the Sherman Pass Recreation Area and the ridge trail at the pass.

Old Lookout on Columbia Mountain



Kettle Range Recreation Opportunities. This area is readily available to users of National Park Service recreation areas along Lake Roosevelt.

On trail to Columbia Mountain. Sherman Highway, Sherman Peak, and Snow Peak in background.

Colville Boy Scout Troop 904 on a 50-mile hike. Most Forest trails were constructed for management or fire control. They need to be relocated and reconstructed for recreational use.

Snow measuring. Forest Service and Soil Conservation Service cooperate in collecting data to determine available downstream water.

Old Dominion Mountain, east of Colville. The lookout provides a beautiful view of the Colville Valley. There is a small picnic area just below the lookout.

WATER INFLUENCE ZONE

Regional Management Guide This zone includes areas of varying widths bordering rivers, streams, lakes, and reservoirs where water is the chief attraction for people. Here are the best opportunities for recreation use including picnicking, camping, fishing, swimming, boating, water skiing, and other water sports. Travel routes are often included within the zone where they are adjacent to scenic bodies of water. Timber harvesting, grazing, and other uses and activities may occur when compatible with water and recreation. Each year more people come to the National Forests for the sport and charm of their waters.

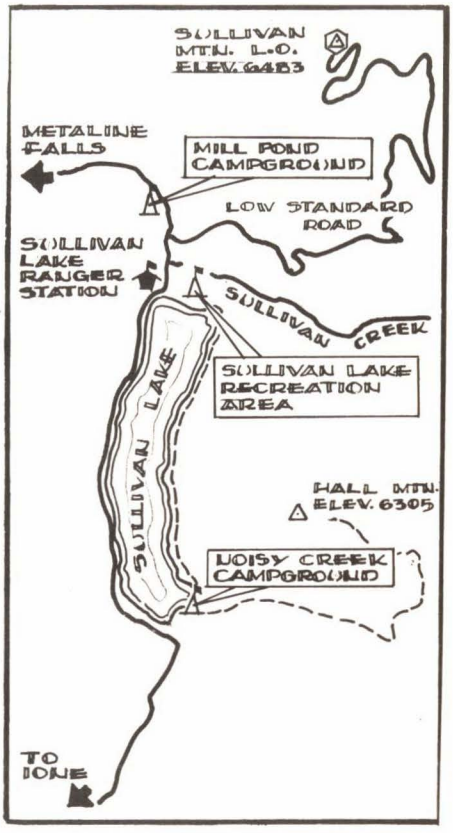
Management Direction The Water Influence Zone is managed for water-oriented recreational use. Protection or improvement of water quality and the related environment is emphasized. Recreational facilities are designed to enhance recreation values and to protect the site. Use of other resources is permissible, and other activities can be carried out if they are compatible with recreation.

Pierre Lake, a popular recreation area east of Orient. Access is by a paved road. It is one of the Forest's better fishing lakes. Boat rentals are available.

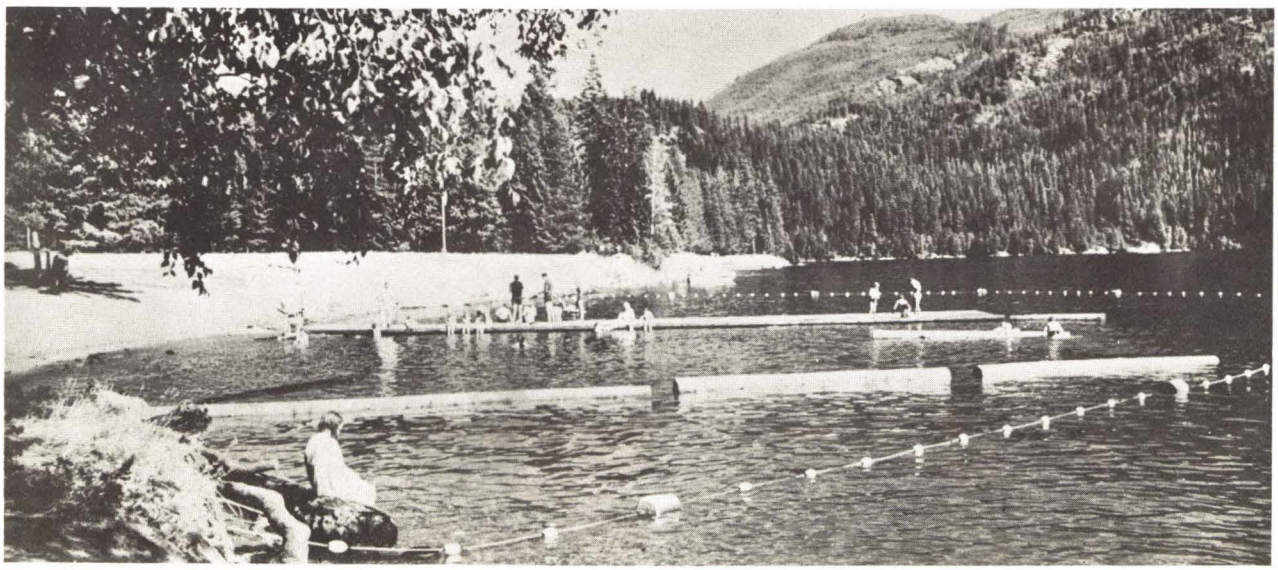
WATER INFLUENCE ZONE

The Sullivan Lake area provides some of the best recreation opportunities in the Forest. It includes three developed recreation areas. Fishing can be good for experts. Users can make interesting side trips to Boundary Dam, Gardner Caves, Sullivan Mountain, Salmo Mountain Lookout, and Bunchgrass Meadows.

Looking south from Sullivan Lake Campground. There is a new trail on the east side of the lake. An older and fairly steep trail extends from the Noisy Creek Campground to the top of Hall Mountain.



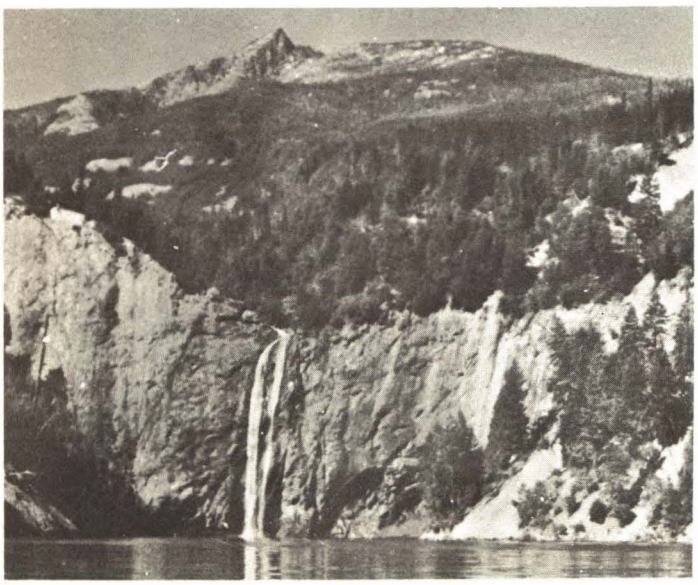
Swimming area at Sullivan Lake Campground.



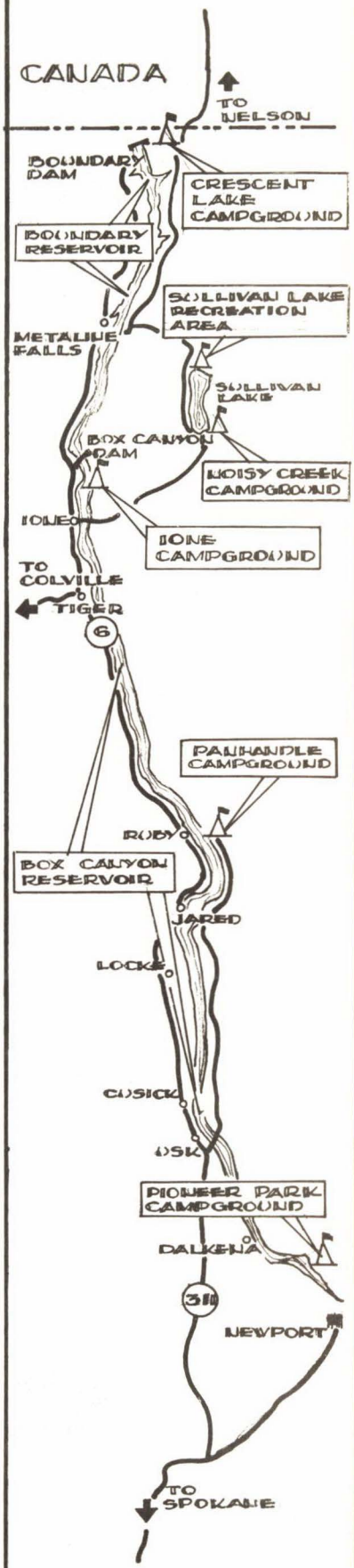
Boat trips along the beautiful Pend Oreille River can be interesting and enjoyable. Additional recreation areas are planned.

Swimming and boat launch area at Ione Campground. Pleasure boats should not go below this point because of proximity to Box Canyon Dam.

Boundary Dam Reservoir. Boats should be launched at City of Seattle Recreation Area near powerhouse. There are rapids just below Metaline Falls.

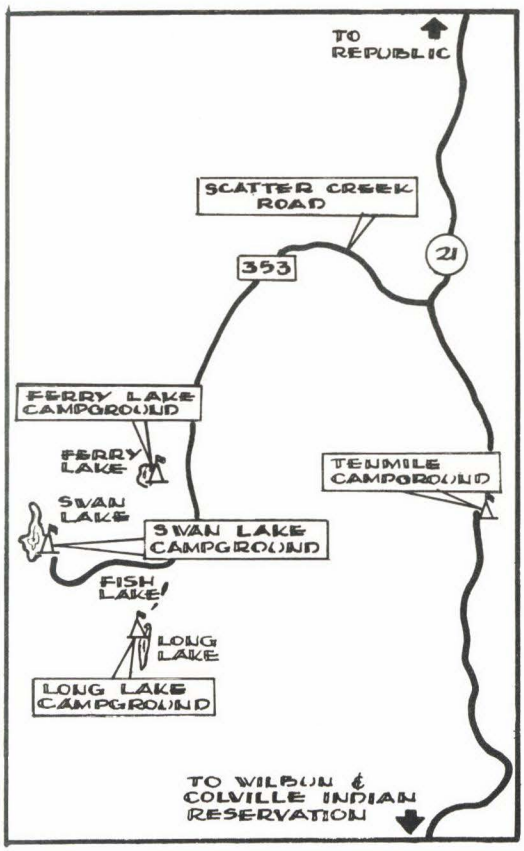


Peewee Falls and Hooknose Mountain from Boundary Reservoir.



Camp-out at Swan Lake.

Colville Church group rafting Kettle River. River rafting is fun.



Fishing at Davis Lake. Small lakes play an important part in the recreational development of the Forest.

Empire Lake. A project similar to Trout Lake is planned for Empire Lake. The Forest is progressively inventorying recreational and impoundment possibilities. Suitable projects are included in long-range development plans.

Trout Lake, Sherman Creek. A dam is planned at this lake to raise and stabilize the water level and improve the fishery. A picnic area and hiking trails are planned as part of the development.

GENERAL FOREST ZONE

Regional Management Guide A variety of forest products comes from the vast General Forest Zone. Productive soils and a favorable climate produce high-quality timber. Cutover lands can be quickly reforested to provide a continuing supply of wood and fiber for America's growing population. Natural meadows, the larger parks, and grassy streambottoms provide summer grazing for cattle and sheep. Big and small-game animals spend their summers here. Many stay through the winter, feeding on the open slopes and cutover lands. This zone also produces important quantities of water for streamflow and underground reservoirs. Recreation opportunities are of the vigorous, outdoor type and include big-game hunting, gathering forest products, camping, hiking, and riding. Snowshoe hiking and snowmobile trips are becoming increasingly popular. Concentrated recreational use does not usually occur in this zone.

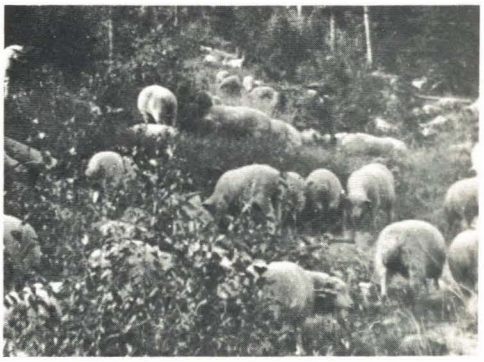
Management Direction Management in the General Forest Zone is designed to achieve sustained production of water, timber, wildlife, and livestock forage and to maintain opportunities for extensive outdoor recreation. Management of areas within the zone, which are visible from highways and important recreation sites, will recognize the scenic values involved. Timber harvests will be planned to sustain or increase big-game feeding and shelter areas.

Mill Creek from Old Dominion Road The cutting area in the foreground has adequately regenerated. Additional young trees would affect future growth and reduce the amount of feed now available for game and livestock. Other openings were established by wildfire. Almost all of the background viewing area was included in the 1929 fire.

Problem

Each year more and more people visit the Colville National Forest. Most of them come to enjoy some form of recreation. Some expect only a serene, undisturbed forest and wonder what is going on when they see timber harvesting or some other management operations. Naturally, they are concerned over the effects the operations have on wildlife or on the forest scenery. They may have some questions about sustained yield. Generally, their questions concern the General Forest Zone, the most productive part of the Forest for wood, water, forage, and wildlife.

The Forest needs to explain management operations to some of the visitors, particularly those living a considerable distance from the Forest in urban areas. The Forest Service must convey the knowledge of how vital forest productivity is to the economic well-being of local communities and the National welfare. Many visitors do not understand that the Forest Service is farming a crop that has a lengthy regeneration period.



To the extent that the multiple-use concept is abandoned - to that extent the National Forest moves directly away from the positive action needed now to meet the incredible pressures for forest products that will be focused on public land. Yet, the issue of "preservation versus use" is one of the most critical ones facing the National Forests today. This is a very real challenge. It is a challenge that the professional land managers and the conservation-minded public must meet together.

The Colville National Forest is a very productive Forest. The next few pages show some of the problems in the General Forest Zone, what the Forest Service is doing about them, and some of the plans for the future.

One of the Forest's principal problems today is the young timber stands on large acreage burned over just prior to 1935. (See the picture at the bottom of page 22). These stands are primarily Douglas-fir, larch, and lodgepole pine. In most cases, the young trees have replaced the original browse and forage. In other cases, the stands are too thick and have stagnated. Some have become diseased. Loss of wood, water, and forage has occurred, as well as a reduction in the wildlife population. The 1934 Aeneas Creek fire burned 21,000 acres. It was the last big forest fire in the Forest. A camera point was established within the burn area in 1939. The following pictures show the transition in vegetative types over 30 years: 1939 to 1969.

FOREST OPENINGS ARE IMPORTANT. They must be retained or rotated to maintain production of many resources.

Small photos on page 19.

- Deer at edge of old homestead clearing.
- Grouse feeding on clover planted on edge of Forest road.
- Roberts' band of sheep feeding in opening created by logging.
- Boy picking huckleberries in four-year old clearcut.

Aeneas Creek Burn, 1939

The conditions shown here, five years after the fire, were representative of the south and southwest facing slopes. The vegetative cover was brush, with some grass. The principal use at this time was livestock grazing. There was no tree reproduction at this time at the camera point, although trees were well established on the north slopes.

Aeneas Creek Burn, 1950: By this time, a new even-age stand of young trees was well established through natural regeneration. Browse plants and cover created an almost ideal deer habitat. There was still good forage for livestock. The young trees should have been thinned at this time to maintain forage and to encourage tree growth on fewer stems.

Aeneas Creek Burn, 1969: Thirty-five years after the fire, the young trees had taken over the better growing sites seen from the camera point. The carrying capacity for deer and livestock was greatly reduced. Thinning at this stage was still highly beneficial, both for tree growth and regeneration of the browse plants.

The majority of the younger timber stands on the Forest have far too many trees to permit good growth. Understocked stands are not a problem in the Colville National Forest. Trees must have room to grow. Dense stands must be thinned or competition for sunlight, water, and food will result in major growth loss, or prolonged stagnation. Vigorous stands are easier to protect from insects, disease, and fire. Outside of timber sale areas, the cost of stand improvement is funded by limited appropriations from Congress.

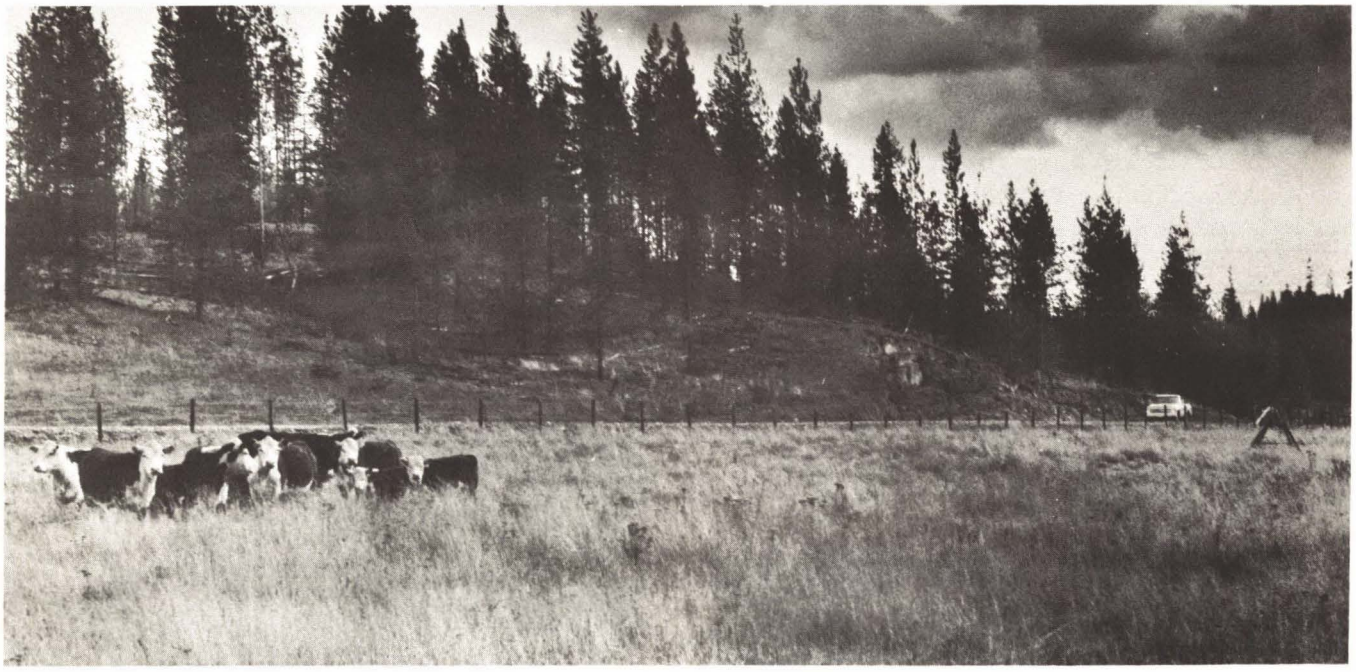
This stand, along the Bestrom Road, has had ideal growing conditions since its origin, following the 1931 fire. The land was clearcut and included in a "stump ranch" prior to acquisition by the Farm Resettlement Administration. The spacing of the trees was by nature. The area has been a productive part of a grazing allotment since it became a part of the National Forest.

A 40-Year-Old Timber Stand in Mill Creek.

Another 40-Year-Old Stand in Mill Creek.

This stand is only a short distance away from the one above. It originated from the same fire. Potential growth is the same; however, this stand has approximately 16,000 stems per acre. The objective is 250 to 350 stems per acre. This stand presently is contributing very little to any resource uses.

Another 40-Year-Old Stand in Mill Creek This stand is located half way in between those shown on page 22. It has the same fire origin, same site. It has been dozer-thinned at a cost considerably less than hand thinning. Thinning has brought the area back into productive multiple use. Note the snow retention between rows. Although not noticeable because of the snow, forage and browse are becoming re-established between rows. Tree response to thinning has been very good.



Multiple Use on Mill Creek Although this view is largely in the Travel Influence Zone along the Mill Creek Road, it duplicates some management activities within the General Forest Zone. The area in the foreground has been reseeded and placed in permanent pasture. The teepee structure within the pasture is used to check forage utilization. The fence along the road was constructed by Forest grazing permittees. The fence keeps the cattle out of the pasture during the early part of the season and forces them into the dozer-thinned and adjacent areas in the background. Signs of deer (which utilize different plants than cattle) are on the increase. The contrast in management within the immediate viewing area will be esthetically pleasing when road reconstruction is completed.

Partial Cut in Dwarf Mistletoed Douglas-fir Stand The larger and less thrifty trees in this stand (right) were removed 14 years ago. Many of the smaller trees, which were already established, grew quite well for several years following logging. Unfortunately, the opening of a mistletoed stand will increase the infection. There is now very little growth.

A Tough Management Problem This photo (left) was taken in the 1929 Dollar Mountain burn. The older trees were damaged by the fire. They are also heavily infested with mistletoe. In turn, they have infected the over-populated understory trees. Conditions are such that productivity of the area can only be regained by starting over again. Compare this with the stand in Aeneas Creek, shown in the picture at the bottom of page 21.

Preparing Site For Prescribed Burning This stand (above) was quite similar to the one shown in the middle of this page. However, all of the merchantable material has been removed. The area is being slashed in preparation for prescribed burning. The small, mistletoed infected trees were over 60 years old. The transition of this area should be quite similar to the Aeneas Creek Burn shown in the pictures on pages 21 and 22.

Roads are needed to harvest timber stands like this. Mortality exceeds growth. In this picture, both the Douglas-fir and larch trees have dwarf mistletoe. The Douglas-fir has also been recently attacked by bark beetles. The standing snags and fallen trees represent a fire threat. The understory is already infected with mistletoe.

An Insect and Disease-Ridden Timber Stand.

Wet snow, with a little breeze, put the "Domino Theory" into effect in this over-populated stand. The surviving trees will probably benefit because of the release. For a few years there will be an almost intolerable fire hazard. The stand is very unsightly and contributes nothing to forage or wildlife habitat. There are several thousand acres like this 40-year old stand in the 1929 Dollar Mountain burn.

Nature Declared War on This Over-Populated Stand.

The Forest Service is searching for an effective means to mechanically reduce the fire hazard on some of its logged and stand improvement areas. Burning is still the most effective means of hazard reduction and seedbed preparation on steep slopes and areas with heavy volumes of debris.

Mechanical Reduction of Fire Hazard.

The preceding 8 pages have shown only a few of many problems and management practices in this zone. Space does not permit discussion of subzones. Partial cutting, which is highly recommended where applicable, has not been included.

Smokey starts fire prevention training at an early age.

Planning a fire-detection patrol.

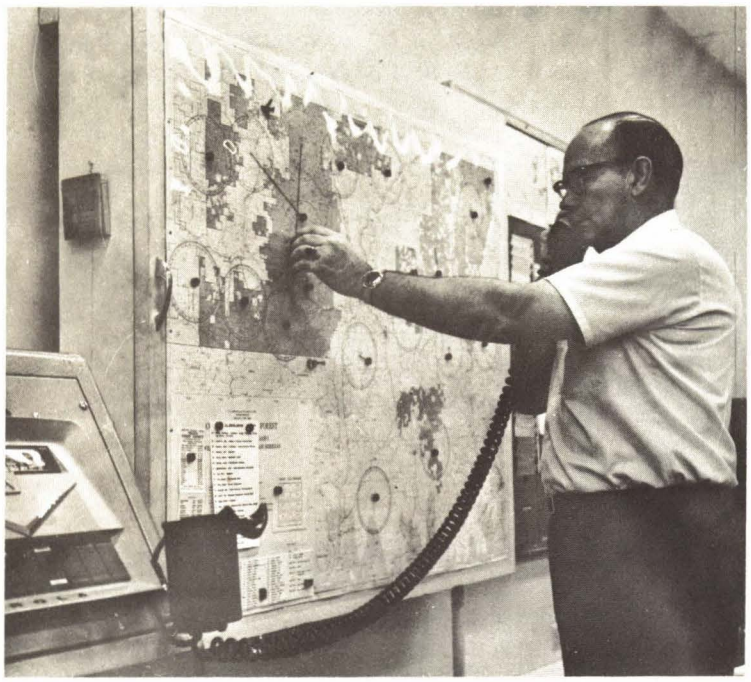
Lookouts are an important part of the fire protection organization.

FIRE CONTROL

Fire Control is a very important part of environmental management in the Colville National Forest.

The Forest has always been what is known as a "Fire Forest." Most of its vegetation is of fire origin. Prior to the settlement of this area, there were many fire years similar to 1910, 1926, 1931, and 1967. These fires of years ago were primarily due to lightning and not to Indians as some claim. Unfortunately, over the years, "Mother Nature" hasn't been very selective. At times she has had an assist from careless homesteaders, loggers, railroads, and others. Although the fires regenerated many old broken down stands and, to a degree, controlled disease, they were extremely wasteful. We can no longer afford to have fire steal the Forest harvest.

Can you imagine the scenes along the Sherman Highway in 1929 following the Dollar Mountain Fire?



Forest fire dispatcher collecting fire information.

The 1969 fire, shown in the bottom left of the page, originated in heavy fuel, less than 1 mile from the spot where the historic 142,000-acre 1929 Dollar Mountain fire had its origin. Quick action, primarily due to an established road system, permitted control of the 1969 fire after it had burned 115 acres. There was very little resource damage. Burning conditions of the two fires, at the time of origin, are indicated to have been approximately the same. The helicopter was used to scout the fireline and provide transportation for a small initial attack crew.

1969 Dollar Mountain fire.

On the fireline.

ENGINEERING

Engineers fulfill many important responsibilities in the National Forest. Their most important single function is the development of the transportation system. Forest access roads are no longer planned and built simply to get logs from "here to there" with as little expense as possible. Roads are now located to serve all resources and users for an extended period of time.

An all-woman survey crew on new location North Fork Chewelah Creek.

Drafting road plans for Ione Campground.

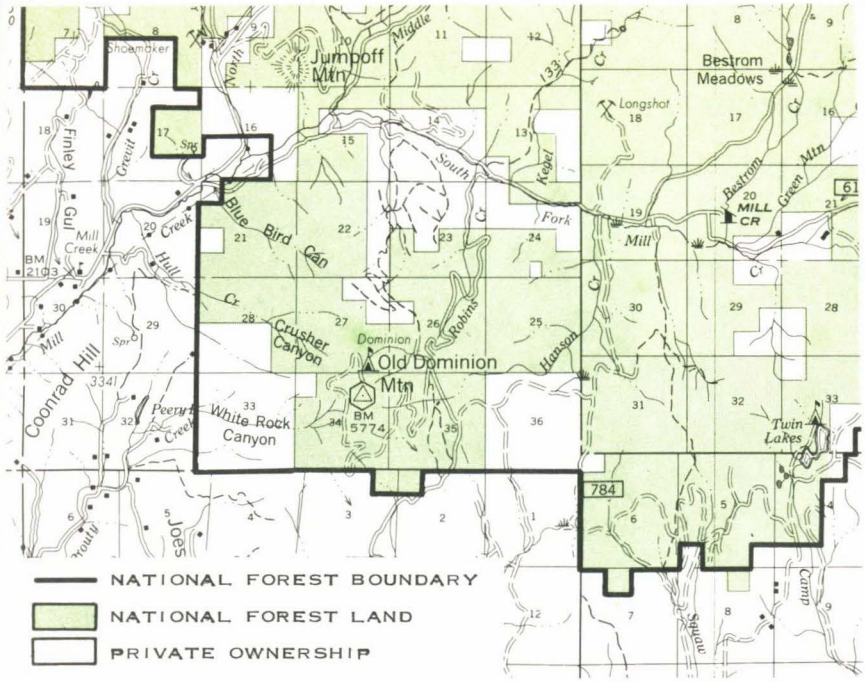
National Forest timber sale purchaser constructing new take-off from Sherman Highway.

ENGINEERING

Forest Service road construction contractor installing drainage pipe. This road, at the head of Sullivan Creek, is important for both recreation and utilization.

Forest Service timber sale purchaser crushing rock for road surfacing along Sullivan Creek.

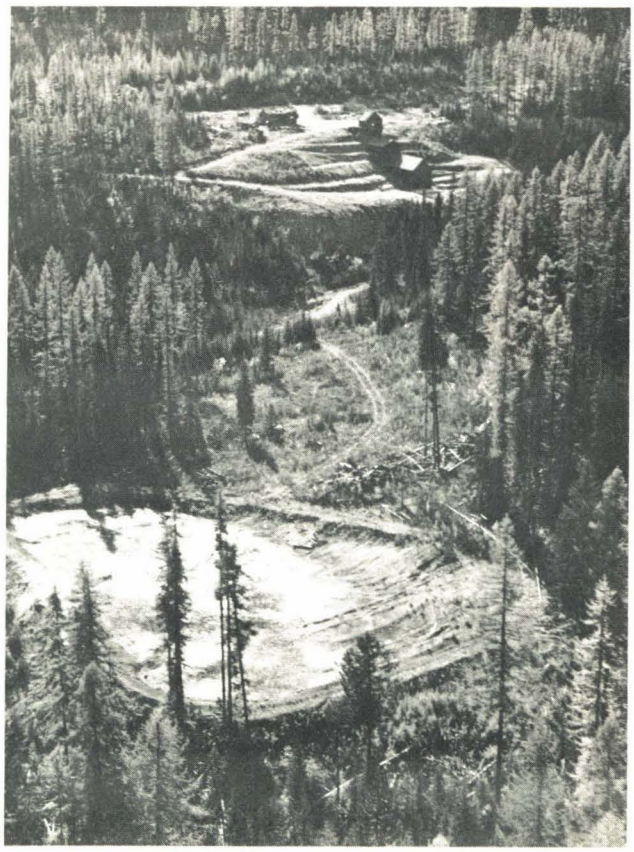
Forest roads are getting more winter use.



Forest Ownership Pattern. (Left) There is a complex ownership pattern within many parts of the National Forest. This not only increases administrative costs, but creates problems in zoning objectives. An active land exchange program is designed to help alleviate this situation.

Special Uses of the Forest. The Forest has many special uses and land management considerations. This transmission line is on a key portion of a grazing allotment. The drainage in the left background is a community watershed and is included in a separate multiple use subzone for special management considerations.

Mining is a very important economic consideration in parts of the Forest. In most cases it can be made compatible with Forest objectives. Teamwork is needed.



An inactive mine.

Learning to plant trees. This picture was taken several years ago. These Kettle Falls children should go back and see the area now.

INFORMATION AND EDUCATION

It is the Forest policy to try to work with others and keep them currently informed about the National Forest, forestry, and related resource activities.

Checking new growth in a clearcut. This picture was taken during a joint field trip with members of the Colville Chamber of Commerce and the Spokane Chamber of Commerce. The area is just below the area shown in the picture on page 18. (Photo courtesy Statesman Examiner)

Float entered by Washington State Department of Natural Resources and Colville National Forest in a Colville parade.

CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CENTER

The Curlew Civilian Conservation Center is located in the beautiful Kettle River Valley, in the northwest corner of Ferry County. It is a unique operation, well worth your time to visit. Its operation is administered by the Forest Service for the Department of Labor. Funding is by appropriations to the Office of Economic Opportunity - Job Corps.

CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CENTER

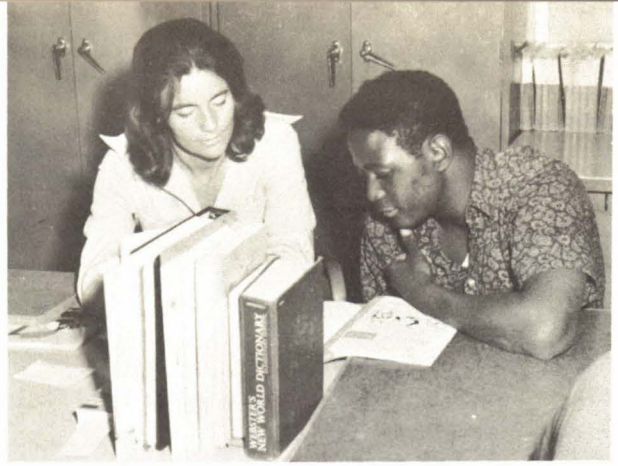
At Curlew, Corpsmen learn trades to equip them to obtain better jobs. The development of good work attitudes and habits is stressed. Structured classroom vocational training accompanies on-the-job training. Trades taught at the Center include cooking, masonry, carpentry, auto mechanics, heavy equipment, and painting.

To the extent permitted, the Center's work program is oriented to projects that help develop the Forest's recreation potential and at the same time assist in developing the rural community. Primary consideration is given the skill-training value of each project.

Prefabrication of recreation improvements

Making masonry base for recreation improvement

Union painting program



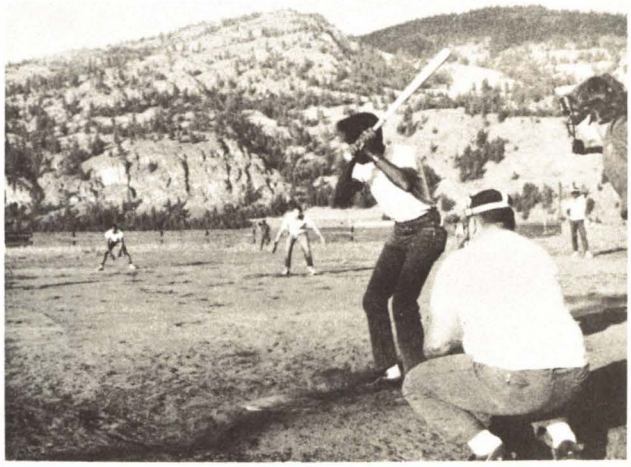
Hard at it

CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CENTER

The Center has a successful and unique basic education system. Each Corpsman studies at his own rate and takes tests when he is ready for them. Corpsmen may gain an education equivalent to high school, even though they may have entered at a relatively low grade level. Positive exit routes, in addition to vocational outlets, are (1) return to school, (2) preparation for higher education, (3) military service, and (4) public service careers.

The Center--through overhead employment, payrolls, purchase of supplies, and construction of improvements--has contributed much to the economic development of northeastern Washington communities.

Produce delivery



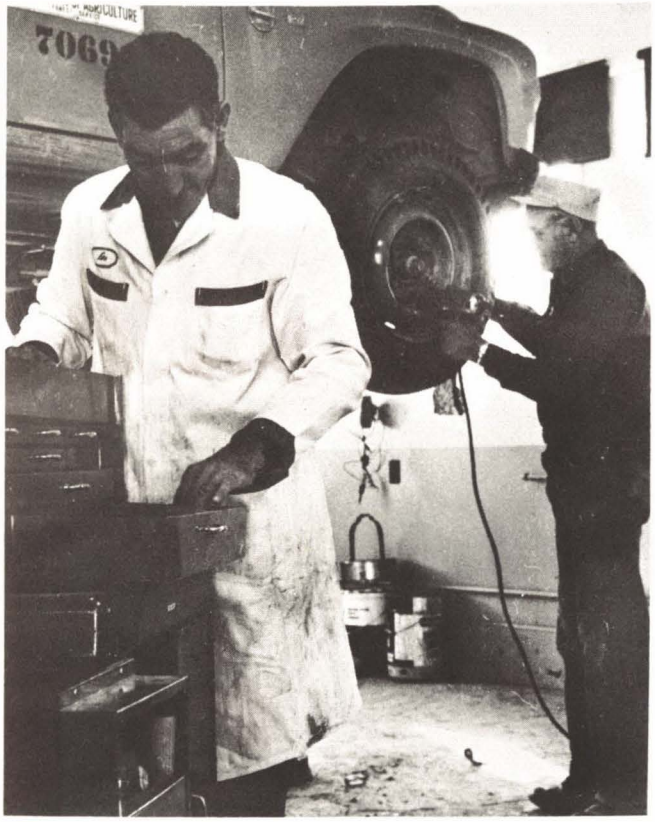
A game with the faculty

PERSONNEL

People are the key to the successful accomplishment of the complex job of National Forest management and protection.

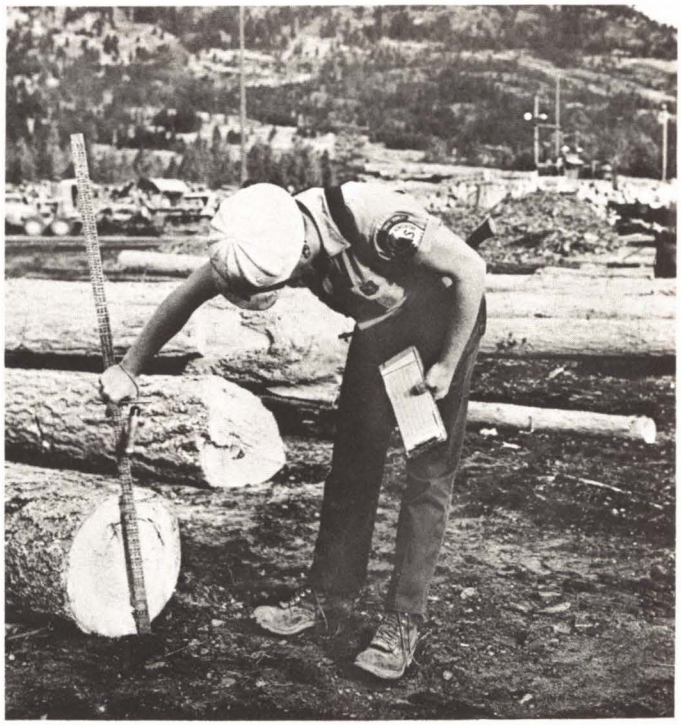
Skills and specialties are varied. The Forest has people specialized in such skills as forestry, range management, recreation management, landscape management, fire control, communications, engineering, and business management. It can, also, call upon the more varied and specialized skills available at the Regional headquarters.

A staff of courteous and efficient clerks keep the administrative functions working smoothly.



A fleet of cars, trucks, and heavy equipment is kept in top working order by skilled mechanics.

A certified Forest Service scaler measures logs for stumpage payments.



COLVILLE NATIONAL FOREST

The Colville National Forest is one of 16 Forests in the Forest Service's Northern Region. Headquarters for the Northern Region are in Missoula, Montana. The Colville National Forest includes four Ranger Districts and one Civilian Conservation Center.

Directory

Supervisor's Headquarters
Federal Building
Colville 684-2581

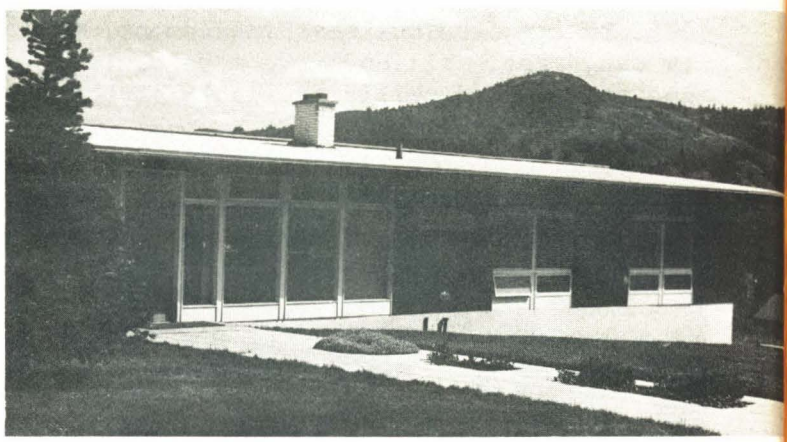
Districts

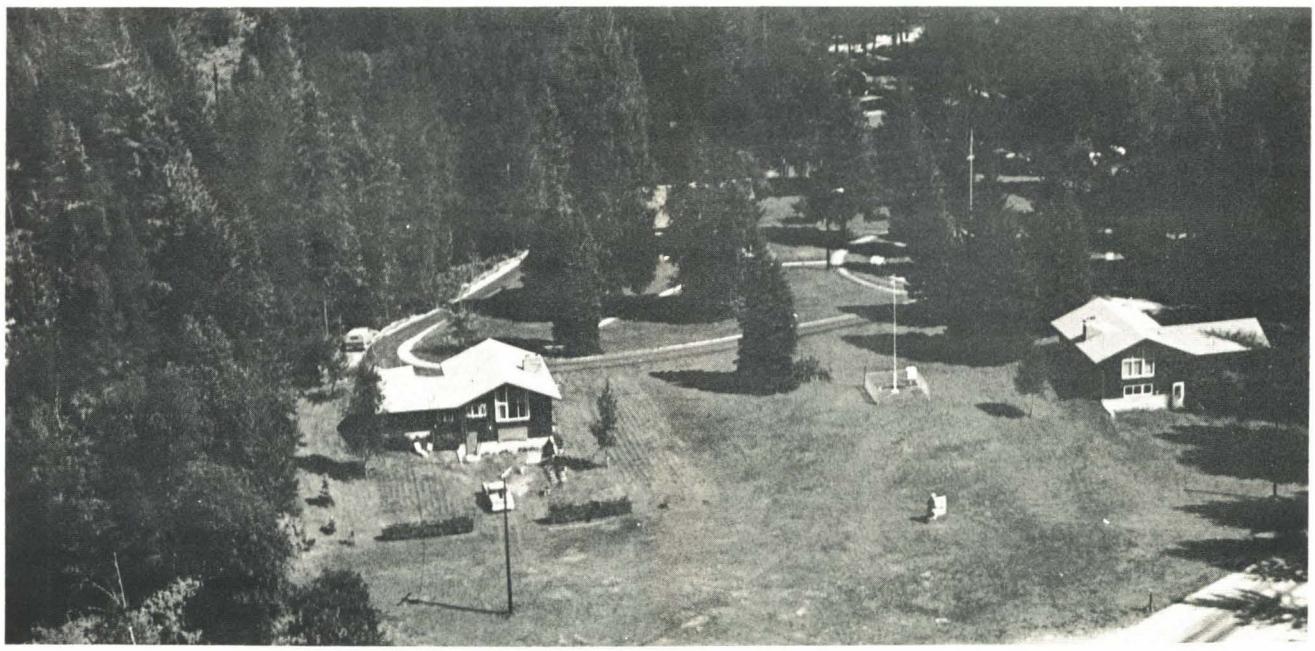
Colville	684-4791
Kettle Falls	738-3711
Republic	775-3305
Sullivan Lake	446-2681

Center

Curlew	779-2611

Republic Ranger Station





Sullivan Lake Ranger Station

The National Forests

Lands of many uses

COLVILLE NATIONAL FOREST

FEDERAL BUILDING

COLVILLE, WASHINGTON 99114

Telephone (area code 509) 684-2581

June 1970

Agriculture--Missoula